



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 680214

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PILLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

M. Saha

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखाबट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षतिपूर्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiya dynasty ruled parts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the medieval era (12th - 14th century AD). Warangal was their capital.

Contribution to architecture

1. Modifying the prevalent Dravidian style with local traditions.
2. Utilization of red sandstone as the primary building material for temples.
3. Their temples have elaborately carved exteriors.
4. Using of floating rocks enables the heavier roof to be supported.
5. Numerous water tanks and reservoirs

were financed by the rulers, for the benefit of the common citizen.

Contribution to literature

1. Progress was made in Telugu literature. Later the Vijaynagar empire and Krishnadeva Raya built on this.

2. The so-called Kakatiyas were Hindus and thus they patronized Sanskrit literature too.

Recently, a Kakatiya temple was added to UNESCO World Heritage Site list. This shows how advanced much progress was made.

राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्षण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a key member of the Radical wing of the Indian National Congress. From the late 19th century till 1920, he affected the national movement in several such ways like:

1. Disseminating nationalist consciousness through his speeches, articles and lectures.
2. Expanding the mass base of the INC at a time when the national movement was in its nascent phase.
3. Popularizing new methods of struggle like Swadeshi and Boycott during the Swadeshi movement (1903-08).
4. Therefore, he helped the freedom struggle move beyond methods like prayer and petition.
Thus youth were attracted towards the

freedom movement.

5. He effectively utilized the Press for disseminating nationalist consciousness eg he published

'Kesari' and 'Mahratta'.

6. Zilak launched the Home Rule Movement in 1916 to seek dominion status on the lines of Australia and Canada.

• This helped fill the existing political vacuum in the nation.

7. The INC was suffering due to the Surat Split (1907). Zilak adopted a conciliatory attitude, resulting in reunification of the Congress (1916).

8. He

therefore, Bal Gargadhas Zilak strengthened the national movement at a time when the British could have crushed it. He enabled later leaders like Gandhiji to flourish.

3.

1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इच्छा में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The 1929 Lahore session of Indian National Congress was held while the nationalist movement was in a lull. However it shaped the struggle in important ways:

1) Declaration of Purna Swaraj as the goal. This showed Indian ~~and~~ leaders would not settle for constitutional reforms or further autonomy.

2) It showed how the Congress had adopted bold goals. Barely a year earlier, the Motilal Nehru Report had sought dominion status for India.

3) Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the session. From here on, the

• youthful leaders of INC played a key role in guiding the INC

4) This ^{leadership change} was also responsible for the leftist stance INC would adopt on several policy matters of tenancy, labour rights, nationalization of industry.

5) ~~The~~ INC agreed to boycott 1st Round Table Conference. They demonstrated lack of faith in British rulers.

6) Support for universal adult franchise was indicated.

Independent India was non-aligned and sought socio-economic emancipation of masses by adopting leftist approach. Thus 1929 session was significant.

4.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China and Japan are the two largest economies in South Asia and have high Human Development Index scores.

The Factors affecting transition to modernity for China

1. China was repeatedly colonised and exploited by foreign powers from 17th - 18th century onwards.
2. Nationalist revolts like Boxer rebellion were suppressed by English, French and German forces.
3. Occupation by Japan and civil war between Mao Zedong led CCP and Chiang Kai Shek led KMT preceded independence.
4. This victory of Communists led to China becoming a communist nation, with stateled economy.
5. Later it transitioned to market socialism.

in 1980s.

6. Due to historical humiliation, China adopted aggressive foreign policy eg South China Sea.

On the other hand, Japan was influenced by:

1. Modernization initiated by Meiji dynasty in mid 19th century.
2. Adoption of imperialism, culminating in defeat in Second World War.
3. American occupation led to adoption of capitalist economy.
4. By 1964, Japan rebuilt economy and became developed nation.
5. It renounced war, due to events of WW2.

It is seen that better historical experiences prompted authoritarianism in China, while Japan became a capitalist democracy.

5.

मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Madden Julian Oscillation
is an eastward moving pulse of clouds, winds and rainfall.

Characteristics of MJO

1. It forms every 30 to 60 days.
2. It is prominent in equatorial regions.
3. It is best developed in Indian and Pacific Oceans.

MJO differs from El Nino in following respects:

1. Frequency of El Nino is 5-7 years against 30-60 days for MJO.
2. El Nino is due to warming of central and Eastern Pacific Oceans. MJO is due to ocean-atmosphere interactions.

3. El Niño has more substantial impact than MJO.

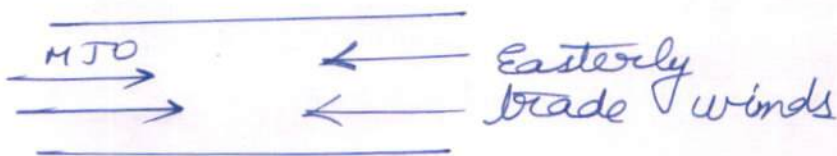
Impact of MJO on monsoon

1. In Indian Ocean

- MJO gives push to rainbearing winds from Mascarene High and increases southwest monsoon rain over India.

2. In Pacific Ocean

• ~~Here~~ - Here MJO weakens trade winds
• increases risk of El Niño.
• Thus Indian monsoon is weakened



taking MJO into account

while forecasting weather will help Indian agriculture and thus the economy.

6.

अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निर्माई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Endogenic forces are the ones acting from within the Earth.

They can be classified into :

1. Mountain ~~to~~ building (orogenic)
2. Continent building (epirogenic)

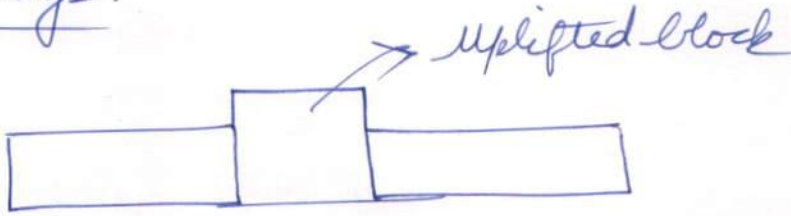
The role played can be discussed as follows :

1. Convergence of tectonic plates leads to formation of fold mountains of Himalayas



2. Convergence of continental and oceanic plate leads to subduction of latter and formation of volcanoes of Pacific Ocean.

3. Divergence of ocean plates leads to emergence of block mountains and rift valleys.



4. Divergence of crust sparks volcanic eruptions, thus forming :

- volcanoes (shield and cone)
- Lava traps of Deccan Plateau
- spreading of sea floor.

therefore it is necessary to acknowledge the significant role of endo endogenic forces here in ~~day to~~ life on Earth.

7.

दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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नहीं लिखना
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The South Asian Himalayan system is critical for the survival of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

Factors responsible for glacier melting

1. Global warming has led to increase in average temperature of Earth by over 1°C since pre-industrial times.

2. This change has been more pronounced in Himalayan region.

3. Air pollution has also contributed to melting eg deposition of black and brown carbon reduces albedo of glaciers.
This increases heat absorbed.

Impact on the region

1. Perennial nature of key rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus is threatened.

2. This affects viability of agriculture and hydropower generation.

3. Increased risk of floods due to accelerated melting of glacial ice.

• States like Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are vulnerable.

4. glacial lake outburst floods are possible in Uttarakhand and Sikkim. These natural disasters endanger life and property of citizens.

5. Risk of ~~transboundary~~ disputes over transboundary Himalayan rivers, owing to reduced water flow eg between India and Pakistan over Indus and its tributaries.

Loss of access to water, and natural disaster risk make human development difficult. Therefore climate change mitigation is required to preserve glaciers.

8.

कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The COVID pandemic led to worldwide lockdown from March 2020 onwards. It has led to renewed debate on globalisation for following reasons:

1. Easy travel, easier movement of people contributed to quicker spread of virus.
2. Interdependence of economies led to the an unprecedented simultaneous economic recession (affecting 90% of nations)
3. Multilateral institutions like World Health Organisation (WHO) could not control the pandemic effectively.
4. Dependence on one or a few nations was exposed of china for personal protective equipment and active

pharmaceutical ingredients.

5. therefore many nations tried to localise supply ~~to~~ chains and become self reliant. eg India through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

↳ this is contrary to principle of outsourcing and offshoring of manufacturing.

6. there is a call to reform multilateral institutions for greater accountability.

Globalisation led to economic and technological gains, accompanied by risks. India can play a leadership role in reforming globalisation.

9.

शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste is a hierarchical system, where an individual is assigned a status at birth. This results in people being graded as 'high' and 'low'.

Urbanization has weakened the bonds of caste. Yet it is prevalent in urban areas in following ways:

1. Housing - ^{De facto} Segregation of residential areas based on caste. eg marginalized castes are more likely to live in urban slums.
2. Education - Due to economic discrimination, enrolment of backward castes in private schools is lower.
 - Risk of casteist discrimination in:
 - i) Schools - Dalit students shunned during Midday Meals
 - ii) Colleges - Casteist slurs and

discrimination eg Rohit Kemula case.

3. Employment - ~~Comp.~~ Economic employ opportunities are comparatively fewer for OBCs and SCs.

thus they are more concentrated in the informal and unorganized sectors of economy.

4. Occupations - ^{seen} as earlier, some occupations are linked to caste eg manual scavenging, ~~tanning~~ extracting hides from livestock.

5. Marriage - Inter caste marriages are only 5% of total marriages.

• Caste based matrimonials are quite common.

Caste acts as a barrier to equality and socio-economic mobility. It is thus important to target annihilation of caste.

10.

मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Menstruation is a part of life for girls and women aged between 15 and 65 years. Due to regressive cultural practises, it has contributed to exclusion of women in following ways:

1. Restrictions on mobility as women are sometimes forcibly confined to their houses.
2. This affects their ability to participate in education, employment and political affairs like gram sabhaya meetings.
3. Menstrual taboos thus contribute to high dropout rate of girls and low female labour force participation rate (23% in 2019).

menstruating
4. Women are prohibited from entering Temples. This affects right to freedom

of religion (Article 25).

5. Women could be forced to eat apart from the family members.

6. Therefore the notion of women being 'impure' during menstrual period is reinforced.

Steps to combat myths

1. Encouraging women to break taboos on food, entering temples.

2. Involving religious leaders, in debates to change discourse surrounding menstruation.

3. Designating women champions who can change attitudes of others in this context.

4. Effective information, education and communication (IEEC) through multimodal means can combat taboos by changing behaviour.

SDG 5 calls for empowering girls and women. Addressing menstruation related discrimination will enable them to live a full and productive life.

11.

दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The Bhakti movement was a new form of religion that emphasized personal devotion, love for God and inclusiveness (of all castes). It forbade superstition and ritualism.

Origin and spread of Bhakti

1. The Nayanars (Shiva devotees) and the Alvars (Vishnu devotees) were the first to preach Bhakti.
2. They tried to reach out to all, and enjoyed patronage of some kings.
3. They accepted women freely of tridal.
4. Despite this, the mass base of the Bhakti movement remained narrow.
5. Thereafter certain saints like Haddo

Shankara (Kerala), Ramanuja (Tamil Nadu) and Madhava (Karnataka) promoted Bhakti.

6. Each advocated different relationships with God like Advaita, Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita.

7. They were more successful in ~~pre~~ expanding mass base of Bhakti of Ramanuja accepted downtrodden as his ~~disciples~~ disciples.

8. However Bhakti did not become the predominant strand of religion for Hindus.

Vernacular literature and Bhakti

1. Devotional hymns (in Tamil) were composed by the Alvars and Nayanars.

2. Some of these were composed into epics like ~~Nalayira~~ Nalayira Divya Prabandam.

3. Commentaries were written on God, soul and matter by the likes of

Shankara and Ramanuja.

4. There were instances of philosophical works in vernacular languages. These examined earlier Hindu literature like the Itis and Upanishads.

The Bhakti movement played a key role in making religion simpler, more inclusive and more accessible. Similarly it affected vernacular literature too.

12.

आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्फ में
नहीं लिखना
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Some historians claim there was urban decay in the 10th - 13th centuries. They cite decline in economic prosperity, stagnation in industry and depopulation of cities to support their claim. However evidence suggests otherwise:

1. The number of urban hubs and ~~large~~ large cities began increasing in the late 12th and 13th centuries.
2. By the emergence of Mughal rule, Surat, Dhaka, Calcutta and Murshidabad had become hubs of industry and trade.
3. Trade had started to flourish with several communities specialising in ~~the~~ short and long distance trade of Mewaris, Bohra Muslims and Chettiars.

4. Different rulers contributed to urbanization.

eg 1) Rajputs built forts and towns grew around them.

2) The Delhi Sultanate leader Mohammad Bin Tughlaq shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

3) Feroze Shah Tughlaq was a great builder and financed construction of towns, canals and well roads eg he founded the new city Ferozabad.

4) At the same time Vijaynagar empire rulers contributed to urbanization in South India.

5. A thriving handicrafts industry had emerged and supported urbanization.

India became famous for textile exports.

6. ~~to~~ Urbanization generally enhances economic activity. Similarly in the case of medieval India, economic activity was increased to ~~25%~~ such that India accounted for 25% of global economy by the 18th century.

The developments in the ^{early} sphere of urbanization in medieval era thus indicate rise rather than decline.

The same trend continued till the medieval era ended.

13.

गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji took ~~the~~ charge of the national movement from 1920 onwards. His approach was different from that of other politicians. In the non active phases of the freedom struggle, he sincerely pursued ~~collective work~~ constructive work.

Constructive work consisted of following elements :

1. Dalit Upliftment - Gandhiji targeted root and branch removal of untouchability. Social workers visited villages and helped empower Dalits. Attitudes of the upper castes regarding untouchability were modified. Social equality was increased.

2. Hindu-Muslim Unity - Congress activists worked to address stereotypes and mutual distrust that affected the two communities.

• Secularism was dear to Gandhiji.

• To some extent, constructive work checked growth of communalism pre independence.

3. Spinning Khadi - • On one hand, Gandhiji wished to promote self reliance. The mass movements of 1920 and 1930 were driven by adoption of khadi.

• On the other hand, he tried to promote the ideal of 'bread labour'.

• Indians should eat the fruit of their labour.

4. Education - Combating illiteracy helped the nationalists tackle commonly held superstitions.

• So the long term goal was inculcating a rational and scientific outlook.

5. Sanitation - Gandhiji wished to instill healthy respect for sanitation in Indians.

• It affected health and educational outcomes.

6. Promotion of village ~~at~~ cottage industries.

• Gandhiji felt self reliant villages were the best option for Indian economic development.

• After independence, this ideal was acted on eg reservation for small scale industries.

7. Village panchayats were popularised, to handle local affairs and settle disputes.

• this would enhance village autonomy.

8. sensitization - Gandhian constructive work aimed to not just empower socially marginalized, but also sensitize the well off sections.

Consequently, need for reservations was accepted and implemented post 1947.

Gandhiji had a broad vision of independence that included socio-economic empowerment. Constructive work achieved this, while keeping politicised masses active.

14.

हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The Muslim League had begun advocating Partition from the 1930s. However it was not until 1946 that Partition became a foregone conclusion. Failure of British leaders led to mass violence during Partition in following ways:

1. British officials like Lord Wavell encouraged Communalists like M.A. Jinnah. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. The resulting riots in Calcutta and elsewhere set the tone for violence that occurred later.

2. Wavell included Muslim League leaders in Interim Cabinet, though they had not assented to the Mission Plan.

3. ~~But~~ The obstructionist role played by these

ministers made it difficult to handle rising communal violence.

4. Various ineffective efforts to resolve Indian political crisis were made between 1940 and 1946.

• Their failure was partly due to sabotage by British leaders like Winston Churchill.

5. Mountbatten was also partly responsible. He advanced the date for Partition to 15 August, 1947 and contributed to the chaos.

6. Mountbatten delayed announcement of Radcliffe Boundary Commission Award.

• This increased confusion in the settlements adjoining the border, and added to turmoil.

7. Only 70 days were assigned for carrying out Partition. However experts opined that at least three years were required, owing to size and population of the two

dominions.

8. In the months immediately preceding Partition, British officials shirked responsibility for stamping out communal violence.
9. At the same time, the Congress lacked the authority to safeguard people from such violence.

The Partition of India may have been inevitable. However the ~~British~~ British, prioritized their narrow political gains and enabled the violence accompanying Partition. Large scale loss of life could have been avoided.

15.

अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The semiconductor and electronics chip industry is key for consumer electronics, computers and even automobiles. It is largely concentrated in East Asian nations like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Factors affecting location of this industry are:

- 1) Labour - skilled labour is needed to perform necessary operations.
The cost of labour should not be very high.
- 2) Technology - It is required to convert silicon wafers to chip form in cost effective manner.
- 3) Govt support - It incentivizes companies to invest in R&D.
- 4) Export facility - Good transport

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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connectivity is needed since these industries are part of Global Value Chain.

The steps India has taken to support this ~~ecosystem~~ ecosystem are:

1. Setting bold targets like Net Zero Imports by 2020.

2. Production linked Incentive Scheme - Electronics companies receive subsidies based on their incremental production over previous year.

3. National Policy on Electronics 2019 - It targets cluster based development of this industry.

4. 100% FDI has been permitted.

5. Increasing ease of doing business and expediting approval of new Electronics Parks.

6. Skill India Mission is ~~now~~ being utilized to create a large ~~#~~ pool of

skilled labour that this industry needs.

7. Sovereign Patents Fund - Government will buy patents from electronics companies, and license MSMEs to ~~to~~ enable cost effective production of patented electronics.

8. Revised scheme for exports namely RODTEP helps this sector.

Electronics industry is a contributor to consumer goods, defence, medical and automobile sectors. It can help reap demographic dividend and thus government efforts are appreciable.

16.

मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pedogenesis is the process of soil formation which may take hundreds of years. Soil cover is vital for agriculture and life itself.

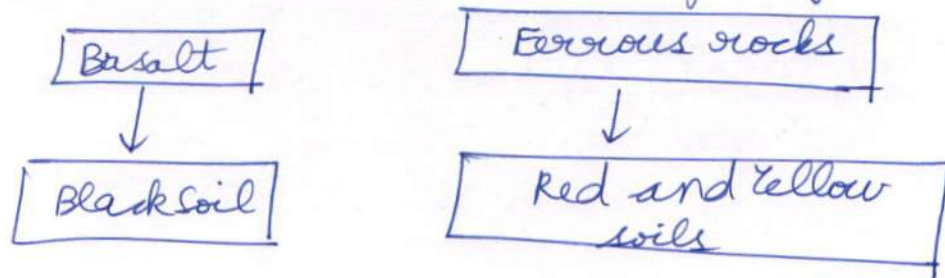
The active factors influencing soil formation are:

1. Climate - Warm and wet climate speeds up weathering and soil formation eg dissolution of rock.
2. Microbes - Earthworms by burrowing and bacteria, and fungi through biological processes help form soil.
3. Human activity - Blasting of mountains contributes to faster soil formation.

There are some passive factors such as:

- 1) Parent material - Type of parent

material can dictate soil type eg



2) Relief - Topography influences the extent of soil formation eg soil cover is thin along hill slopes and comparatively thick along plains.

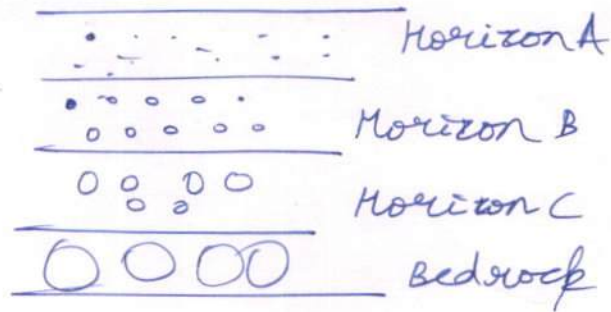
3) Time - Sufficient time is needed for formation of mature soil.

Process of soil formation

1. The base material is the rock which may be found in situ or deposited by wind and water.
2. The rocks are broken down by agents of weathering like wind, water and ice.
3. Eventually the size of rock is reduced ~~so~~ to the extent that fine particles

teamed sand/silt/clay are formed.

4. Therefore soil formation occurs over a long time period with formation of distinct layers like



Soil cover sustains Indian economy, and ensures food and nutritional security. It is of utmost importance to reverse the phenomena of soil erosion and desertification.

17.

तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pre monsoon season is April to May for India. It is the precursor to the full onset of monsoon.



Due to high pressure over Indian subcontinent, the rainbearing winds are not attracted.

Formation of thunderstorms

1. Oppressive heat is common in summer. It leads to warm air rising convectionally.



2. ~~Low press~~ This warm, light air ascends to considerable height in the atmosphere.

3. However the temperature of the air parcel reduces. Its humidity capacity also falls.
4. Thus clouds are formed due to condensation of water vapour in air.
5. * Size of cloud increases due to accumulation of water droplets.
6. When cloud becomes too heavy, torrential rain and lightning occur.
7. Therefore cumulonimbus clouds ~~is~~ formed by convectional heating of air, lead to rain.

In some regions, this rainfall has a positive impact.

- 1) Aids coffee cultivation in Kerala and Karnataka (Blossom Showers)
- 2) Helps ~~not~~ the mango crop develop in Karnataka (Mango Showers).

However, this has an adverse impact

elsewhere, in form of natural disasters/discomfort.

1. Kal Baisakh - Rains in West Bengal
2. Baridoli cheera - Heavy rain and winds in Assam.

Therefore the pre monsoon thunderstorms originate due to unique reasons. They have proven a mixed blessing for India.

18.

एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has an energy basket that is heavily ~~tilte~~ tilted towards fossil fuels like coal. While socio economic imperatives have contributed to reliance on coal, recent developments have prompted a shift in approach.

Necessity of diversifying energy basket

1. India has to meet ~~unlax~~ intended nationally determined contributions made to UNFCCC eg 40% energy from fossil fuels by 2030.
2. Need for ^{increasing} renewable energy has been increased by the 'Bndarwit' commitments made at Glasgow Conference of Parties like:
 - 1) 50% of installed electricity capacity will be from renewables by 2030.
 - 2) Emissions intensity of gross domestic

Product will be reduced ~~by~~ to 45% by 2030.

3) India will achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

3. Import dependence for coal, crude oil and natural gas affects 1) exchange rate stability.

2) Current Account Deficit.

4. Recently, shortage of coal was experienced in India. Restrictions on mining in China and Australia prompted this.

5. Environmental and judicial activism in India have affected coal mining & ~~cancelation~~ cancellation of coal blocks in 2014.

6. Geopolitical developments affect the prices of crude oil eg Houthi attack on

Saudi oil field (2019) -

उम्मीदवारों को इस इलाक़े में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. OPEC cartel can manipulate prices at any time.

8. Air pollution (nitrogen and sulphur oxides) ^{has} ~~have~~ led to criticism of fossil fuels.

9. Therefore ~~there~~ is a need to expand reliance on:

- 1) Solar and wind energy
- 2) Increase nuclear energy capacity
- 3) R4D in emerging resources of ocean thermal, tidal, gas hydrates.

To increase Human Development Index score from 0.64 to 0.80, India needs to increase per capita energy consumption four times. SDG calls for universal access to clean energy. Thus reforms are needed on priority basis.

19.

समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच द्विधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin.

The liberalization & privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reforms of 1991 led to sea change in Indian economy. Indian society was also affected and became more modern and aspirational.

Aspiration to mimic West

1. Great emphasis is placed on English proficiency. There is a threat to vernacular languages.
2. Brain drain - Indian youth are attracted by educational economic opportunities in USA and Europe.
3. Food - Rise of fast food culture among urban Indians.
• Fusion of Indian and western cuisine eg pizza dosa.

4. Festivals - Increasing popularity of Mother's Day, Father's Day among youth.

5. Marriage - Nowadays pre-wedding photoshoots, and post wedding receptions in Western attire are common.

6. Entertainment - The entertainment choices of Western youth are copied eg popularity of [Western novels eg Harry Potter
entertainment eg Netflix platforms

At the same time, conservative outlook is also visible eg:

1) Emphasis on safeguarding traditional Indian identity. Several institutions of national importance have introduced ethnic wear for convocations.

2) Rigidity of marriage and friendships - These are heavily influenced by

caste.

3) Some sections support restrictions on women of female labour force participation fell between 2014 and 2019.

4) Some vernacular languages are being revived of Sanskrit, as reflected by the New Education Policy (2020).

While modernization is desirable for a society, unique culture should not be lost. It is necessary to strike^a balance between these aspects.

20.

भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

According to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, urban areas account for 33% of Indian population, and 60% of Indian GDP. Both these figures are set to rise and thus the key challenges in urbanization need to be addressed.

New outlook for urbanization

1. Governance - Urban local bodies should be empowered to improve amenities and raise quality of life.

Therefore provision of funds, functions and functionaries is a must.

2. Financial Sustainability - It should be ensured in many ways like

- Increasing property tax collection
- Issuing municipal bonds
- Enhanced devolution by state government.

3. Planned urbanisation - zoning regulations should be strictly enforced.

• Where illegal slums exist, regularisation can be explored eg Odisha - Jaga Mission giving slum dwellers land titles.

4. Housing - focus needs to shift to rental housing, to discourage mushrooming of slums.

• Vacant government land, and Public Private Partnership (PPP) model should be utilized in this regard.

5. Delivery of basic amenities like water, power and waste management.

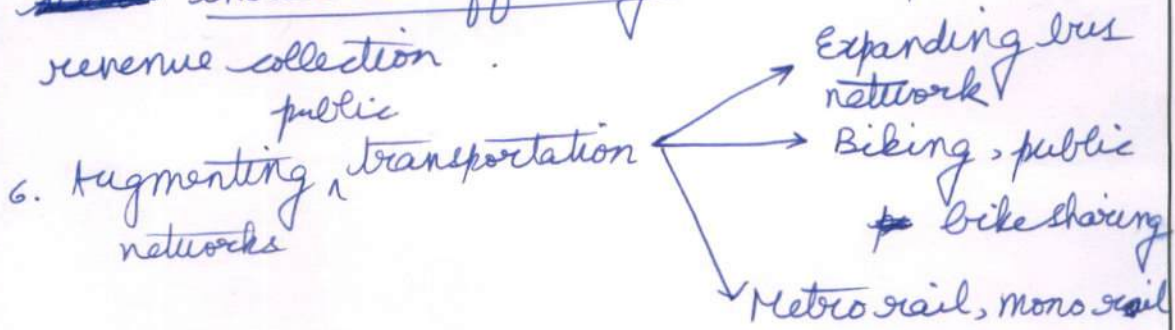
1) Right sizing administration by hiring more experts, and cutting edge functionaries for ULBs.

2) User fees should be proportional to cost of delivering service eg pricing water properly.

3) strictly punishing theft of electricity.

4) Smart electricity and water grids to

~~increase~~ increase efficiency and improve revenue collection.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. Sustainable cities - Rooftop solar should be made mandatory. Net metering should be implemented so consumers sell surplus renewable power to grid.

8. Disaster management - Maintaining green cover, and conserving wetlands will help mitigate urban floods.

Cities have become engines of economic growth. ~~All~~ SDG-11 calls for inclusive and sustainable urbanization. Smart Cities Mission and ~~the~~ AMRUT scheme will help here.



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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10
2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10
3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10
4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10
5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10
6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10
7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10
8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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